Direct Numerical Simulation of Pluto's Extended Atmosphere

J. V. Austin, D. B. Goldstein (University of Texas)

The structure and escape of Pluto's upper atmosphere is modeled using the Direct Simulation Monte Carlo (DSMC) method. Several atmospheric compositions are studied consisting primarily of N₂ with differing mixing fractions of CH₄ and CO. Radial profiles of temperature, density and species distributions are calculated in a spherically symmetric domain with a varying gravitational body force. Lower boundary conditions are obtained from a hydrostatic, radiative model of Pluto's lower atmosphere (Strobel *et al.* 1996) and results for pure methane are compared against Trafton's hydrodynamic, extended atmosphere model (Trafton *et al.* 1987, 1989 and Clarke *et al.* 1992). Using the DSMC approach the atmosphere is modeled statistically by extrapolating from the motions and collisions of a relatively small number of representative molecules. This method can solve fully viscous, compressible, unsteady flow problems and allows for rarefied and non-LTE effects and the diffusive separation of multi-species gases.

Division for Planetary Sciences Abstract Form
DPS Category 22 Running #7480 Session 0.00
Invited Poster presentation X Title only
Have you received your Ph.D. since the last DPS meeting? Yes No X
Is your abstract newsworthy, and if so, would you be willing to prepare a new release and be available for interviews with reporters? Yes No X Maybe
Paper presented by J. Victor Austin Center for Aeromechanics Research Aerospace Engineering Department The University of Texas at Austin Austin TX 78712 USA Phone: 512-471-7558 Fax: 512-471-3788 Email: victor@cfdlab.ae.utexas.edu
Special instructions: Tue Aug 27 16:50:54 CDT 1996
Membership Status (First Author):
DPS-AAS Member Non-Member
Student Member Student Non-Member X
Is this your first DPS presentation? Yes X No

Sponsor: Laurence M. Trafton

Abstract submitted for 1996 DPS meeting

Date submitted: LPI electronic form version 5/96